ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE

ENGLISH AND DUTCH PICTURES ON EX-HIBITION.

The first of the Union League Club's monthly The first of the Union League Club's monthly exhibitions for this season was opened yesterday. It is an exhibition of old masters, and contains almost as many Dutch as it does English paintings, but it is of interest chiefly for the light it throws on the transitional period of landscape art in Great Britain, and, through British influence, in Europe. Such light is needed. It has never been plentiful here, for the landscape painters who flourished at ginning of the present century have only reprovince of special students. The exhibition held principally on Mr. W. H. Fuller's collection has ot until now been repeated in New-York with same carefully illustrative aim. The present gathering of paintings therefore signalizes very happily the resumption of the club's activity in matters of art.

The last link binding English lanscape art to architectural traditions of the eighteenth century may be said to have been removed with the death of Richard wilson shortly after the birth of Constable. The latter was born in 1776. Wilson died only six years later. One stands for the classic tradition founded in the seventeenth century by Claude, and echoed in France over a hundred years later by Leopold Robert. The other was the precursor of the Barbizon school and modern landscape art. But it is important to re-member that Wilson was master enough to revive something of the power of his most famous predecessors and that on the eve of the dissolution of his school he reached forward and caught breath of stimulus from the approaching naturalism of the new era. The "Landscape" by him, 32 of this collection, is of a distinctly earlier and less vitalized school than that to which Constable, or, for that matter, Gainsborough himself be-longed. Gainsborough was a contemporary of Wil-son, surviving him by but a few years, but Gainsborough as well as Constable threw overboard the cypresses, the ruins and the figures of which variations are discovered in the landscape to which reference is made. What Wilson also had, however, was a consciousness of the beauty and poetry in nature—expressed in the grace of his composition and the sunny tone of his work-and a breadth which is his most modern characteristic. There is a hint of artificiality in his work. It is diminished in effect by the charm of his design and by the evident feeling for nature underlying his academic The reaction against academic painting, a kind

of painting above all things preoccupied with form, was almost certain to concentrate its reforming ardor upon questions of form. Thus it is not surdor upon questions of form. Haus it is not sub-prising that the significance of atmosphere was only partially understood by Gainsborough and Con-stable, and that in their robust rehabilitation of nature in landscape their efforts were all directed toward a natural, synthetic handling of the masses of tone before them. They were not ready for line subtleties of light and atmosphere, though Constable did sometimes secure them. It was enough if they obtained the broad, convincing truth. That they obtained this will be plain to any one who studies carefully the English landscapes in this collection—"The Market Cart," by Gainsborough; the two pictures by Constable, and the handful of works by Callcott, Crome, Morland and Stark. Callcott and Stark, minor men, narrowly escape the common vice of English landscapists now living, they analyze foliage a little too closely, but they still preserve a great deal of the virtue belonging to the movement in which they shared. Morland, for a painter of genre, had an amazing naturalistic revealed not only in his vigorous rustic types, but in the backgrounds he gives them out of doors. Amateurs have been made familiar with this fact through the contemporary colored prints which have lately come into fashion. The originals of this painter, rarely met with in our exhibitions, show how genuine a foundation he provided for the plates. The trees in No. 7, "Shepherds Reposing," and the flushed sky in the same picture are in the natural key of the modern school. Before taking leave of Morland the oily richness of his color should be noticed. He is one of the few English-

Gainsborough, Constable and Crome belong to the few just referred to, though those pictures by the greatest of the three which are hung in this colection represent him less worthily as a colorist than as a brush-man interpreting the general effect of the scene. We have seen richer Con-stables than even the best of the two shown, No.

inceion represent him less worthly as a colorist than as a brushman interpreting the general effect of the scene. We have seen richer Constables than even the best of the two shown, No. 12. "Landscape—Surfolk." On the other hand, there is not a constable than this of the Bright patient's manner, it is a big picture in lithe the state of the

of a Gentleman. Sy Gilbert Stuart. It is a very winning sketch, showing the brightest side of Stuart's art.

The group of Dutch paintings comprehends some good work and more that without being had is quite unremarkable. The pictures by Eeckhout. Van der Vilet, Asselyn, Gryeff, Brokelenkam and Jan Breughel could have been omitted, and their absence would have caused no regret, though Breughel, in a really good example, is a painter there would be satisfaction in finding on the walls. The leading artist among the leaser Dutchmen here is Moreelse. His "Sheriff of Dordrecht" is a good specimen of the polished realism which prevailed until Rembrandt came, which he adopted, perfected in his earlier period, and then abandoned for a method of greater individuality and freedom. There are two important Dutchmen present in pictures of fine quality, Ruysdael and Ostade, and there are works by Teniers and Dirck Van Santvoort which have merit. These are the features of an exhibition which sets the measure for the Union League Club's work in its art gallery this winter. It is one of the best the club has had, and if it is followed by others equally good there will be nothing but congratulations for the committee. It remains open until Saturday night to visitors presenting cards signed by members.

MR. LA PARGE'S LECTURES AT THE MUSEUM.

The course of lectures to be given by John La Farge, upon "The Study of Painting," to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Metro-politan Museum of Art. These lectures, which are politan Museum of Art. These lectures, which are to be delivered by the invitation of the trustees of the museum, are addressed primarily to the advanced class in painting established in that institution under Mr. La Farge's direction, but they are also open to artists and students of art, and to the public, without charge. The first three lectures will be given on Saturday mornings. Nevember 11, 18 and 25; the last three on Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, on December 1, 8 and 15. Entrance on Saturdays is by the main door of the Museum; on Fridays, by the school door, opposite Eighty-second-st. TO JUDGE THE HORSES.

THE MERITS OF SOME CLASSES.

THE MANAGERS OF THE SHOW HARD AT WORK -SOME OF THE LABOR TO BE TAKEN FROM THE SECRETARY'S SHOULDERS.

The managers of the Horse Show Association are rapidly perfecting their arrangements. The anncement was made yesterday that Frank Usher, of the Hackney Club, Middlethorpe, England, will be present to act as judge of backney stallions and mares. He will serve alone in this capacity, so that instead of three judges there will be only one judge in the particular classes coming before him for awards, Mr. Usher will thus have bestowed upon him the power, single-handed, to se-lect the winner of the champion hackney prize of \$50—to the best stallion among those taking first prize in three separate classes-namely, three year old or over (foaled in or before 1890), fifteen hands two inches or over; three years old or over (foaled two inches or over; three years old or over (toaled in or before 1890), fourteen hands three inches and under fifteen hands two inches, and three years old or over (foaled in or before 1890), fourteen and under fourteen hands three inches, the will also judge coits, marcs or geldings, year-lings (foaled in 1892), height not to be considered. All are to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle-horse not ridden or driven. Mr. Usher will not judge anything in harness or under the saddle. At previous fairs the secretary has been required to remain almost steadily in the ring during the progress of judging and exhibiting. It was an exhausting service, and deemed to be too continuous and exacting for one man alone to perform. Hereafter the duty will be divided between other officers, as follows:

Monday—Day, Messrs, Bronson and Sturgis; evening, Messrs, Cassatt and Wetmore.

Tuesday—Day, Messrs, Hitchcock and Nicholas, Thursday—Day, Messrs, Hitchcock and Nicholas, Friday—Day, Messrs, Fellowes and Wetmore; evening, Messrs, Rronson and Sturgis.

Friday—Day, Messrs, Fellowes and Wetmore; evening, Messrs, Kip and Morris.

Saturday—Day, Messrs, Fellowes and Wharton; evening, Messrs, Heckscher and Lawrence; evening, Messrs, Kip and Morris.

Saturday—Day, Messrs, Fellowes and Nicholas, evening, Messrs, Heckscher and Lawrence. At a recent meeting of the directors, Lawrence with equal powers and authority. in or before 1890), fourteen hands three inches and

WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding was celebrated last evening at Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison-ave, and Seventy-third-st. The bride was Miss Alice Dyckman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Dyckman, of No. 15 East Seventy-first-st., and the bridegroom Dr. Bashford Dean, of Columbia College. The ceremony was performed by the Rev George S. Payson, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Gardner. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a white tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of lilles of the valley. Miss Freda Dyckman was maid of honor. She were a dress of Nile green moire antique and white chiffon. Miss Lucie Brown, Miss Edna Morse, Miss Mary Mc-Creery, Miss Julia Clyde, Miss Harriet Dean, and Miss Effic Banta, the bridesmaids, were attired in gowns of yellow silk muslin, and hats of yellow chiffon, dressed with white feathers. Each carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Harry Bashford was best man. The ushers were Edward McDowell, Herbert Odell, Professor Edmund Wilson, Dr. Han-son Hiss, Charles Bleeker and Livingston Morse. A reception to relatives and intimate friends only followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Maud Stewart Lee, the only daughter of Frederick Graham Lee, and cousin of ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, was quietly married in Grace Church Chantry at noon yesterday to William J. Albert McKim, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim. On account of the recent death of Mrs. Lispenard Stewart only relatives attended the or North Carolina, an uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Walker Gwynne, of East Orange, N. J. The bride, attired in a travelling gown of dark cloth and a small black hat, trimmed with pink roses, was given away by her father. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Alice Lee, who wore a costume of black cloth, trimmed with blue ribbon men of his time whose tone has body and transparency.

and white lace. There were no ushers. A. Mercer Pell was best than. There was no formal reception or wedding breakfast after the ceremony, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKim, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. George C. Wilde, Mrs. J. M. Bowers, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Miss Emily Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, Miss Marion

Jesse Wasserman and Charles Heinzer. There were no bridesmaids.

The house was profusely decorated with chrysanthemums, white rases and smilax, and the couple stood under a huge floral bell. Among the presents was a gift of \$500,000 from Simon Wormser, father of the bridegroom, and a check for \$100,000 from Isidor Wormser, the young man's uncle. Mr. Lauer gave the young couple a house in Fifth-ave, which is to be occupied when the couple return from their wedding tour. Alexander J. Wormser sent a costty silver table set; a large jardniere was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodhart; Mr. and Mrs. P. Lehman sent a splendid silver candelabra; and bronzes, silverware and other costly gifts in great number were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wormser. After the ceremony the guests were driven to Delmonico's, where the wedding dinner was served. A reception and dancing followed. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Swormser, Alexander J. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Many Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodere Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenwald, Attorney-General S. W. Rosendale and Mrs. Rosendale, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Huhn, of Philadelphia; Miss Huhn, C. W. Bonynge, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. William Walter, Edward King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. M. Scheftel, Mr. and Mrs. David J. King and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis May.

Seabright, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special).—The marriage of the seabright of the property of the seabright of the property of the seabright. Nov. Property of the seabright. David J. King and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis May.

David J. King and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis May.

Seabright, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special).—The marriage of Miss Jean Bell Harriot to Dr. William Penn Compton took piace at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride's father, Samuel J. Harriot, on the Rumson Road. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the wedding was a quiet one. Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, a cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Clarence Bispham, of Washington, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and a tulle veil Miss Elizabeth Compton, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Katharine McKim, of Washington, in simple gowns of white silk, were the bridegroom, and H. S. Compton attended his brother as best man. There were no ushers. The young couple will live in Washington.

Bryan, Tex., Nov. 9—Charles Henry Mills and

in Washington.

Bryan, Tex., Nov. 9.—Charles Henry Mills and Miss Rachel Flourney Sims were married at the First Baptist Church in this city last evening by the Rev. William Wilson de Hart, of Waco. Mr. Mills is the only sen of Senator Roger Q. Mills, and Miss Sims is a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. M. W. Sims, of this city. The newly married couple went to Corsicana, the home of the bridgeroom, from which place they will go to their future home at Washington.

FRANCIS PARKMAN DEAD.

AN ENGLISHMAN TO DECIDE, UNAIDED, HE PASSES AWAY AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS AT HIS HOME NEAR BOSTON.

PERITONITIS THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF THE EMINENT HISTORIAN-A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER-HIS FUNERAL TO BE

HELD ON SATURDAY. Boston, Nov. 9 .- Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, died at his home on Prince-st., Jamaica Plain, yesterday afternoon. His last illness was brief, peritonitis being the cause of death. It was only recently that he celebrated his seventieth birthday in an unostentatious



manner, receiving few callers, but a great many letters and telegrams came from all parts of the world. His home, on the south bank of Jamaica Pond, was one of the most beautiful dwellings in the suburbs of Boston, and it was there that he did his best work in his last days. Several he did his best work in his last days. Several months ago Mr. Parkman's condition was regarded as serious and fears of his death were entertained, but he railied from the attack. He remained, however, in a weakened condition, and when attacked by peritonitis his vitality was insufficient to sustain him.

The funeral services of the honored historian will be held in King's Chapel, this city, at noon Saturday.

Few Americans who were boys in the fifties and were fond of reading could fail to have pleasant memories of Francis Parkman. This was due to a single volume published in 1849, or about that date, and subsequently republished many times. It was entitled "The California and Oregon Trail; being Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life," and there are few if any books that set forth as faithfully as it does the peculiarities of the Indian character. Parkman studied the red man from many diverse points of view. He watched them as they hunted the buffalo, and it was he among the first who noted that the hunters almost invariably ate certain interior parts of their game raw, even before the flesh had time to cool. Every one who has studied the history of customs knows how significant this fact is. Parkman joined his Indian hosts at their favorite feasts of dog stew. He saw the way they made their bows and arrows and noted with amazement what tremendous force was exerted by a bow that looked so short, slender and weak as the weapon was that was used by the Indians of the plains. He recorded that he had seen an arrow delivered at close quarters pass clear through a buffalo. The Sloux, whom he knew-particularly the Ogalallah tribesmen-were in his day passing from the prehistoric stage to the stage of modern weapons. They used the bow, but they had guns, and one of the most amusing bits of descriptions in Parkman's early volume is that of a riot in an Indian village when the quarrel of two factions broke out into open war, and the partisans gathering on each side with guns began shooting and dodging and dancing about, so that the vio-lent fusilade ended without a soul being the worse. STUDIED NATURE IN HIS BOYHOOD. This work, which is perhaps more vivid in the

longs almost to the period of his boyhood. The journey of which it was a record was made in 1846, and at that time the author was only twenty-three years old. But he had already had some of the training most necessary for the evolution of a charand Forty-fifth-st. at 8:30 o'clock last evening. Miss Gertrude Sherman, daughter of the late Elijah Sherman, was married to De Frederick 1981. miles from Boston, he lived for four years on the border of Middlesex Fells, a wide forest tract as wild as it was when the woodman's axe began to resound at its boundaries two centuries before. In such surroundings he learned to love Nature and to study her secrets. The intimacy has lasted all his life. It is manifest on almost every page of his works, and it taught him, above all, that even history cannot be learned from books. Not even Freeman himself was more careful than Parkman to study places as well as events, and the vivid-ness with which the American reproduced what his own eyes attested was never dreamed of by the laborious and scholarly Englishman. At twelve years of age young Parkman was sent to the school since known as Chauncy Hall, and from there in due time to Harvard College. Much of the reading which he had done as a boy related to the early history of the New-England Colonies, and one can therefore easily credit the statement that by the time he reached his sophomore year he had formed the general purpose of writing a history of the French War. Even his outings contributed to nourish this purpose. One vacation was spent in a canoe on Magailoway River, in the forests of Northern Maine, and another on the waters of Lake George and Lake Champlain, the very centre of the drama which it was his destiny to spend his life in unfolding. Then, when he was about twenty years of age, came an accident in the Harvard gymnasium which, instead of being a bar to his progress in the line which Nature had marked, proved the very thing which forcibly but painfully advanced him on his way. He was sent to Europe, and up the Mediterranean. Thus he saw in youth Gibraltar and Malta, places around which raged that bitter storm of war, the mere fringe of which brought anguish and terror remembered for generations by the people who had made their homes Lake Champlain and along the St. Lawrence River. Thus, at the very outset he viewed, per-haps unconsciously, most diverse phases, both socially and geographically, of the theme which he was to make his own.

THE HISTORIAN'S ANCESTRY. Nor was there lacking the element of heredity

Nor was there lacking the element of herealty so fondly looked for nowadays in the case of every great man whether he be a man of action or a man of letters. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1754, was a Congregational minister of distinction His grandfather, Samuel Parkman, was a successful merchant in Boston, and his father, whose full name he bore, was not only a Unitarian minister of renown, but also an author. On his mother's side, Parkman was de-scended from the Rev. John Cotton, eminent among the early divines of Massachusetts. There were cruel drawbacks in young Parkman's career, but they were compensated in some measure by the literary aptitude which was his by right of birth, they were compensated in some measure by the literary aptitude which was his by right of birth, and by the early start he had in the right direction. Born on September 16, 1822, we find him already in 1843 at the age of twenty doing just the things which he should have done in the light of his after career. Then came a brief interruption. Either of his own motion or by the urgency of some practical relative he was put to the study of law. No learning comes amiss, but it is quite certain that the two years' desultory study for a profession was quite as much as young Parkman needed. Surely he wearled of his task and of his outlook in a profession, and in 1846 started with his cousin Quincy Adams Shaw on a journey across the far western plains. The Great West was no longer, even then, the lonely expanse which it had been in the times of Lewis and Clark, or, far later, that is in 1842, when Fremont found his path across the Rocky Mountains. The great Oregon Trail was beginning now to be lined with long caravans of restless people, who had learned that good lands were to be had for less than the asking. The Mormons were streaming toward their new settlement on the Great Sait Lake. Young Parkman and his cousin followed the course of these pioneers, but when they came to the land of the Slouv and of the Dacotahs tney went aside, and it is to the fact that they did so that we owe a delightful book of travel and adventure. The author lived as the Indians lived. He slept in their lodges, he listened to their chants, he watched their dances, he heard their legends and he returned to civilization saturated with the atmosphere of a life which after his time passed away never to be renewed within the demain of the lands of the States. The only drawback to it all was that the exposure which he underwent and the lack of anything like medical aid deepened and strengthened the tendencies to ill-health. Parkman was never a sound man physically from his youth. But he had a persistent, Indon't the atjacks of disease.

who knew shows that sickness could not conquer

NOT DAUNTED BY PHYSICAL SUFFERING. In his eagerness to carry on his work the severest physical calamity could not daunt him. His youth ful book of travels was published first as a series of articles in "The Knickerbocker Magazine." It was then published in book form under the title already given, which was subsequently reduced to the form desired by the author from the first. "The Oregon Trail." Then he attacked the theme that lay nearest his heart, beginning, as was said of Hume, at the end of his story. In 1851 appeared two volumes describing with vivid mastery of detail. "The Conspiracy of Pontiac." In his preface he marked the fact that the studies of boyhood and the life among the wiid Indians and the still whider French half-breeds of the West had strongly affected the work. But he neglected nothing else that contributed to understanding his theme. He labored strenuously to collect the documents necessary to elucidate every point upon which he had to touch. Copies of letters, journals, reports and dispatches scattered among the public officers of various European nations were obtained to the amount of 3.40 manuscript pages. Contemporary newspapers, magazines and pamphlets were examined and every book was scanned that could throw light directly or indirectly on the subject. But the saddest part of this recital of hard work is to come. "For about three years," wrote Parkman, "the light of day was insupportable, and every attempt at reading or wriging completely debarred. Under these circumstances the task of sifting the materials and composing the work was begun and finished. The papers were repeatedly read aloud by an amanuensis, copious notes and extracts were made, and the narrative written down from my dictation." Then come the words of self-consolation from the heart of a strong-willed and hopeful man: "This process, though extremely slow and laborious, was not without its advantages, and I am well convinced the authorities have been more minutely examined, more scruppiously collated and more thoroughly digested than they would have been under other circumstances." of articles in "The Knickerbocker Magazine." It was then published in book form under the title

WIDENED THE SCOPE OF HIS WORK. In the years that followed he widened the scope of his plan as he had conceived. As the work grew under his hand in successive volume, it became not merely a history of the Seven Years' War, but an absorbing study of the dramatic con-War, but an absorbing study of the Seven Years War, but an absorbing study of the dramatic conflict between two great nationalities, two divergent civilizations, two opposed religions in the New World. In his investigations for the work, besides many trips to Europe for the purpose of consulting state papers and other similar sources of information, he made it a point to visit the scenes of the incidents he described, and has thus been able to give a local atmosphere to his recitais not otherwise obtainable. As one goes in detail over the array of volumes which Parkran found necessary to complete his plan, one feels that he himself has epitomized his purpose as no other man could do it in the "Pioneers of France in the New World." The passage, too long to be quoted here, is given the place of honor in Stedman and Hutchinson's "Library of American Literature." But these few sentences are indispensable:

"New France was all head. Under King, noble and Jesuit, the lank, lean body would not thrive. Even comme neewore the sword, decked itself with badges of noblity, aspired to forest seignories and hordes of savage retainers. Along the borders of the sea an adverse power was strengthening and widening with slow but steadfast growth, full of blood and muscle—a body without a head. Each had its strength, each its weakness, each its own modes of vigorous life; but the one was fruitful, the other barren; the one instinct with hope, the other darkening with the shadow of despair. By name, local position and character, one of these communities of freemen stands forth as the most comspicuous representative of this antagonism—liberty and absolutism, New-England and New France."

In these words lies the prophecy of Parkman's work. "The Pioneers of France in the New World" was published in 1865. In 1867 followed "The Jesuits in North America." This work was "The Jesuits in North America." This work was translated into French by the Countess Gedeon de Clermont Tonnere, in 1882. Then, in 1859, came the volume entitled "The Great West," recounting the labors and adventures of La Salle, Marquette and Hennepin, and succeeded in 1874 by "The Old Regime in Canada." In 1877 appeared "Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV." Seven years later came the volume entitled "Montcalm and Wolfe." And in 1882 the series "France and England in the New World" was completed, with "A Half Century of Conflict." For novelty, for dramatic interest, for completeness, few historical works in any languare surpass this series.

Meanwhile, the author wrote much for the magazines, He even composed sone novel, "Vassall Morton" published in 1856, of which it was said at the time: "The scenes of this story are those of the present day, and in its progress the reader is presented with pictures of life on both sides of the Atlantic. The hero is arrested by the Austrian police on suspicion of being concerned in revolutionary piots, and his escape from prison and perilous journey on foot to an Italian seapert form one of the most thrilling passages in the book." This was a pastime during a period of ill-health.

It was ill-health that interrupted for a time at the very outstart Mr. Parkman's historical work and sent him to gardening on the shores of Jamaica Pond. One result of his horticultural pursuits was that he originated a hybrid of the lily family, which is still known to botany as the lilium Parkmanil. Another was that he wrote a book entitled "The Book of Roses." Still another was that he became vresident of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and for two years was professor of horticulture in the Bussey Institute, a part of Harvard University. He was for many years one of the overseers of Harvard, and afterwards a fellow in the Corporation. The degree of Doctor ef Laws was conferred on him by McGill University in 1879, by Williams College in 1885 and by Harvard in 1889. In 1859 h translated into French by the Countess Gedeon de

DEMAS STRONG.

Demas Strong, formerly State Senator, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday at Atlantic City, where he had gone a few days ago for the benefit of his health. His death was due to heart failure. Mr. Strong was one of the bestknown residents of the Eastern District, and was once president of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern District Hospital. He was a lawyer by occupation. A few years ago he suffered a paralytic stroke, and never regained perfect health. His wife died several years ago. She was the daughter of the late Squire Leaveraft, and sister of the Republican leader and ex-Post Warden William Leaycraft. They had thirteen children, and of these eleven survive their parents. One of the

iam Leaycraft. They had thirteen children, and of these eleven survive their parents. One of the sons is Captain Richard Strong, of the United States Army.

Mr. Strong was born in 1820 in Middletown, Conn. He went to Brooklyn with his parents when only eight years old, and had lived there ever since that time. In early life he was identified with the Democratic party, but became a Republican upon the organization of the party. He studied law under General Crooke, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was among the sturdy men who went to California in 1849, remaining there several years. He was elected several times a member of the Board of Aldermen of Sacramento, and at one time acted as Mayor. In the war time he returned to Hrooklyn, and was elected State Senator. Later he served several times as Alderman from the Thirteenth Ward, and was subsequently called on to represent the ward in the Board of Supervisors, in every office he displayed rare executive ability and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents and to the citizens at large. He was for a time foreman of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and also assistant engineer of the department. He also acted as Fire Commissioner. The dead man devoted much energy and time to the Eastern District Hospital, and his purse was heavily drawn on in carrying on the work of philanthropy. The success of the institution, his fellow-trustees have always maintained, is due more to his intelligent management and direction than to anything cise.

CHARLES L. NICHOLS.

Charles L. Nichols, of Lyons Farms, near Elizabeth, N. J., was buried on Election Day, Mr. Nichols was formerly a well-known New-York capitalist, and has been called the "Father of the Elevated Railroad. He was the original promoter of the project, and the secretary of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which constructed the first elevated railroad. Mr. Nichols met great opposition from the property owners along the route of the first elevated road. Among the fiercest opponents of the project was the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, who fought the plan with numerous injunc-Hotel, who fought the plan with numerous injunctions. Defeated in the courts, the proprietor of the hotel predicted that he would die on the day when the first train ran past his hotel. True to his prediction, the hotel-keeper died from a broken heart at that time, it is said. Mr. Nichols himself became involved in a great many lawsuits as a result of the construction of the elevated road, and did not make a fortune out of the enterprise. He afterward retired to his country home near Lyons Farms, N. J., and wrote a bitter pamphlet, signed "C. L. N." attacking Messrs. Gould and Field, This pamphlet caused a sensation at the time of the publication.

PROFESSOR HERMAN AUGUST HAGEN. Boston, Nov. 9 .- Professor Herman August Hagen, of Harvard College, one of the greatest scientists

in the world, died to-day. Herman August Hagen, professor of entomology, Harvard University, member of the American Philosophical Society, fellow of the American Academy and corresponding member of the New-York Academy of Sciences, was born in Konigsborg, Prussia, May 30, 1817. For the last 250 years some ancestor May 30, 1817. For the last 256 years some ancestor of his has been connected with the University of Konigsborg. Young Hagen received his medical degree from the university of his native city in 1840, studying later at Berlin, Vienna, Paris and elsewhere. Meanwhile he devoted considerable attention to entomology, and in 1834 published his first tention to entomology, and in 1834 published his first paper on "Prussian Odontata." In 1842 ne returned to Konigsborg and entered the general practice of medicine, and for three years was first assistant at the surgical hospital. From 1833 to 1867 he was vice-president of the City Council and member of the School Board. While holding these offices he was invited by Louis Agassiz to come to Cambridge was invited by Louis Agassiz to come to Cambridge was invited by Louis Agassiz to come to Cambridge as sistant in entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and in 1870 was made professor of that science at Harvard. In 1863 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D, from the University of

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY.

London, Nov. 9 .- Miss Annie Pixiey, the wellknown American actress, died of brain fever last hight, at the home of her brother-in-law, Edwin Fulford. No. 188 Pentonville Road, this city. Her husband was present at the time of her death.

Annie Pixley was born in New-York City in 1855, and was taken to California by her parents when she was only two years old. Most of her early life was spent there, and she was educated in a convent. At an early age she began to travel about among mining camps with her parents giving en-tertainments. In this way she gained much popularity. It was a short time after this, in Australia, that she met Robert Fulford, to whom she was married. He had been an actor, but he left the stage and became her manager. On her return to America Miss Pixley acted in a stock company in San Francisco for about three years, and then she made her first great success in 1878, in "M'liss."



ANNIE PIXLEY.

This was a play based on Bret Harte's "The Luck of Roaring Camp." In a short time Miss Pixley brought it to the East, giving it for the first time in New-York on September 23, 1878, at Niblo's Garden. It was extremely successful everywhere. She played it for years and until she was thoroughly tired of it, and still the public preferred to see her in it rather than in anything else.

Miss Pixley appeared in "The Deacon's Daughter" at the Union Square Theatre on April 25, 187, and the play ran for six weeks. She had reappeared in this at intervals ever since. Two seasons ago she tried a comic opera at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but it was not a success. Her singing of character songs was always one of the most attractive features of her plays. She also played from time to time in "H. M. S. Pinafore." "The Danites." with McKee Rankin; "Rip Van Winkle." with Joseph Jefferson; "22 Second Floor," "The Stormy Petrel," "Zara" and "Miss Biythe, of Duluth." It was in this that she made her last appearance in this city, at the Columbus Theatre, last season. She was to have acted again this season, but the failure of her health prevented it, and her condition finally became such that the only hope of saving her life was for her to go abroad. She had one child, a son, who died a few years ago, aged about twelve years; and she never fully recovered from the shock which his death caused her.

JUDGE H. E. TASCHEREAU. Quebec, Nov. 9.-H. E. Taschereau, Judge of the Supreme Court, died suddenly in this city to-day.

Henri Elzear Taschereau was born in 1837, and was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1879, to succeed his cousin, Jean Thomas Taschereau. He was a cousin of Cardinal Taschereau, and beonged to one of the oldest families of Canada. In 1871 he was made a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, which place he held until his elevation to the Supreme Court bench. He was the author of several important legal works.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOWNFALL

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS SAY. HANDS OFF THE TARIFF.

HANDS OFF THE TARIFF.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The great lesson of the elections in the Northern States is that it will not be safe for the Democrats to fool with the tariff now that the voters are beginning to see what the abandonment of protection means.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF DISTRUST.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The result of the elections yesterday gives positive and unmistakable evidence of the general distrust felt among the people with the prospective Democratic legislation, and with the sample of "reform" government given by Mr. Cleveland's Aministration.

Hans de Greif, Roccoster papers please copy.

Harriet Sophia, wife of Daniel Huntington and daughter of the late Charles Richards, sacet 22 years, Funcral from Calvary Church, 4th 4ve, and 21st-st., on Friday morning, November 10, at 10 o'clock.

LAMEERT—At Salem, N. Y., November 5th, 1893,

ENOUGH OF CLEVELANDISM. From The Indianapolis Journal.

The people have had enough of Clevelandism in the Nation and Democratic corrupt sway in States and cities. If there had been a Presidential election yesterday the Democrats would not have carried a Northern State. In the history of parties in this country there has never been such a turnover in a single year.

IT FORESHADOWS NEXT YEAR'S RESULTS.

From The Grand Rapids Herald. From The Grand Rapids Herald.

The result of yesterday clearly foreshadows the result of the Congressional elections next year. The protective tariff may be wiped off the statutes by the destroying hand of Democracy, but in less than a year the Republicans will restore it. That is the plain lesson of yesterday's expression of the popular will, and Democracy will do well to profit thereby.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The significance of McKinley's victory cannot be overestimated, it is a great victory for the man, but a greater for the party which he represents. It means that the people are for the principles of which McKinley is the most conspicuous representative. It means that Grover Cleveland and Democratic free trade have been weished in the balance and found wanting and the people express their opinions by piling up their votes for McKinley.

THEY HAVE HAD DEMOCRACY ENOUGH.

THEY HAVE HAD DEMOCRACY ENOUGH.
From The Lewiston Journal.

Altogether it is evident that the people of this country have got enough of the Democratic party which they voted only one year ago to put in complete power after the 4th of March last, and that they are longing to restore again to power the Republican party under which the country prospered so wonderfully for over thirty years.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

From The Detroit Tribune.

There can be no mistaking the verdict of the ballots. The tide has turned. The disaffection which led to the election of a Democratic President and Congress one year ago was only temporary. WORKINGMEN HAVE LEARNED SOMETHING.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The glorious plurality of Major McKinley over his puny opponent is all the proof needed that the workingmen of the country are once again aroused to their interests. They have learned through sorry experience who the wage-cutter is; they have learned who closed their mills and shops, and, knowing the party responsible, they yesterday kicked it out of their respect.

REPUDIATED CLEVELAND AND FREE TRADE.
From The San Francisco Chronicle. The people have repudiated Mr. Cleveland and the free-trade policy of his party.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY. ONLY A CHANGE OF LOCAL OFFICERS. From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The protected barons and their newspaper organs will declare, of course, that the people have reconsidered their determination that the tariff should be reformed. Such a statement will be false, The people have merely changed their local officers. Their action in so doing was a matter that in nowise concerns Congress.

From The Augusta Chronicle. It cannot be denied that the action and inaction of Congress have both created elements of discontent among the people, and these, with the unfortunate combination of local factors, have wrought the consummation which we are forced to deplore to-day.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF CONGRESS DID IT.

NOT CRUMBS: WHOLE LOAVES. The reports from the several States that cast their vote yesterday afford the Republicans such crumbs of comfort as the party out of power is likely to enjoy in off years. From The Detroit Free Press.

have the car of the President, the people have

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS CAUSED IT. From Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

It is easy to discover the causes of the Democratic defeat, so much the more striking because it was less expected and feared. The aversion against Maynard, the defection of the great organs of public opinion in New-York, the dissensions in the Democratic party, a disposition to revolt provoked by the methods and proceedings of the Tammany bosses, are doubtless coefficients of much importance. But the principal, not to say the essential cause must be looked for in the economic crisis—prepared when the Republicans were in power, but which broke out in ail its violence during the Democratic Administration which did not know how to prevent it in time—an economic crisis which has afflicted the American people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

YOUNG RROWN ALUMNI ORGANIZING.

The young alumni of Brown University will hold s The young attume of Brown University will note meeting at the Arena in Thirty-first-st. this evening to form an organization for social purposes and to promote the interests of the college. Invitations have been send to all graduates and others whose classes have been graduated from the college within fifteen years. The proposed association will work with and support the general alumns.

The Personal Discomfort, and the worry of a Constant Cough, and the Soreness of Lungs and Throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe medicine for Pulmonary disorders and Throat Affections.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Entirely free from fat and gelatine.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she crief for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castor

MARRIED.

DEAN-DYCKMAN-On Thursday, November 9th, and Philips Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. George S. Payson, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Gardner, Marz Aire, daughter of Isate M. Dyckman, to Hashford

Dean.

DU BOIS—STUART—On Wednesday, November 8th, as All Angels' Church, 81st-st, and West End-ave, by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsond, Mary, daughter of Marion and the late Laban Clarke Stuart, of 30 West 70th-st., New-York, to Rhesa G. Du Bois, of Washington, D. C.

tos, D. C.

HUTCHESON-DE NYSE-On Tuesday, November 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hempstead, L. L. Susan A. R. De Nyse, daughter of Waiter B. De Nyse, eaq., to Willis A. Hutcheson, November 8th, 1893, at Sag Harber, L. L., by the Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, D. D., L. L. D., Gertrude Mitchell Goodsell to Frank McDowell Leavitt.

LUCAS-MATTHEWS-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1893, at Grace Church by the Revs. C. B. Brewster and T. G. Jackson, Elizabeth Duncas, daughter of William Matthews, to George Lineas, of New-York.

York.

NuRIDE-BENNETT-At Phillipsburg, N. J., on Now.
Sth. 1893, at the home of the tride's parents, by the Rev.
Francis Stoddard Halnes, of Easton, Penn., Anna Manning, daughter of Hon. John C. Bennett, to Mr. Alexander McBride, of East Orange, N. J. anner McBride, of East Orange, N. J.

MKIM-LEE-At Grave Chantry, on Thursday, November 9th, 1893, by the Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman,
D. D., and the Rev. Walker Gwynne, Mand Stewart,
daughter of Frederick Graham Lee, to William J. A.

McKim.

MERICER-LANGFORD-At Rochelle Park N. J. November 8, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, by Rev. R. M. Ofterd assisted by Rev. Win. Johnson, Jennie L. Langford to James W. Mercer, of Lodi, N. J. Jennie L. Langford to James W. Mercer, of Lodi, N. J.

MILLS-FRASER-In New-Yerk, November S. 1898,
by the Rev. Dr. Cilea H. Mandeville, assisted by the
Rev. Dr. T. M. Niven D. D. of Debbs Ferry N.
and the Rev. J. H. Prescott, of Oakdale, L. I.,
Morton P. Mills, of New-York, to Anna P., daughter of
Alfred A. Fraser, of Oakdale, L. I.

UNDERHILL-MAUY-On Wednesday, November 8th,
1893, at Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. John E. Bushnell,
Leds, daughter of Josiah H. Macy, of Harrison, N. Y.,
to Richard Willet S. Underhill, of New-York,
VAN POSNERGE-WITTE-At Brooklen N. Y., on the
10th day of July, 1893, by the Rev. Melville Boyd, rector
of All Saints' Church, Lieutemant Francis Saints Van
Hossierek, Pr. U. S. Revenue Marine, to Carlotta,
daughter of O. O. Witte, of Charleston, S. U.
WHITERBUSE-SCHENCK-In Brooklyn, on Wedness

WHITEHOUSE SCHENCK-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, Jennie L., daughter of Franklin S. Schenck, to Fred'k W. White-WORMSER-LAUER-On Wednesday evening, November 8. at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. (fotthe'l, Angie, daughter of Emanuel Lauer, to Isidor Wormer, jr.

Notices of marriage must be indorsed with

ALSOP-At Middletown, Conn., November 8, Mary Obsver, wife of Joseph W. Alsop.
Funeral from her residence at 3 o'clock Friday, November 10th.
CLARK-On Wednesday evening, November 8th, 1898 (Kittle), Mary Catharine, wife of Francis B. Clark.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 19 West 122th-st., on Saturday, November 1th, at 2 o'clock p. m.
COWMAN-On November 7, 1893, at her residence, in the city of New-York, Kate S., wife of Edward D. Cowman.
Funeral services at the Days to the city of New-York Cate S., wife of Edward D. Cowman. Funeral services at the "hurch of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, November 10, 1893, at 2 p. m. Interment at Hyde Paris, N. Y. DE GREHF-At Cologne, Germany, after childbirth, November 7th, 1893, Charlotte Munger, daughter of Charlotte Sweet and George G. Munger and wife of Haus de Greiff.

HUNTINGTON-Suddenly, on Wednesday, November 8, Harriet Sophia, wfe of Doniel Huntington and daughter of the late Charles Richards, aged 72 years. Funeral from Calvary Church, 4th-ave, and 21st-st., on Friday morning. November 19, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. It is requested that no flowers be sent. LAMEERT-At Salem, N. Y., November 5th, 1893, Harriet Newell, wife of John Lambert, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Green and Caroline Wood Sprague, of South Orange, N. J. MEDAY-At her late residence, Detroit, Mich. August 8th, 1893, Lavinia Ann Hawes, wife of Christian H. Meday, formerly of New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 53th-st., between Fourth and Lexington ayes., on Friday, November 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

PARISH—At Minneapolis, Minn., November 7th. 1898, Ethelinda Parish, wflow of Javob Parish. Funeral services at the residence of Dr. C. D. Miller, 270 Millett, Poughkeepsle, N. Y., on Saturday, 11th inst., as 2:30 o'clock.

2:30 o'clock.
PARKER-At the residence of his parents, Chicago, Ill., November 7th, 1803, of meningitis, A. Graham Parker, son of Samuel M. and Mary A. Perker, formerly of Erockiyn, N. Y., in his 24th year.
PLACE-On Wednesday, November 8th, 1803, Charles Place. Place—On wenness, Avenue, 193 Lenox-ave., captural service at his late residence, 193 Lenox-ave., captural service at his late residence, 193 Lenox-ave., captural service at Montchair. N. J. Wednesday morning, November 8, 1893, of dysenterry Charles Keith, youngest child of Dr. Charles H. and Nettle Huggins Shelton, aged 2 years and 4 montfle.

Puneral service Saturday on the arrival of the 1:20 train from Barchay-st., or 1:30 train, Greenwood Lake Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.

Interment private.

SHERMAN—At Orange, N. J., Navember 8, 1893,
Adelia M., widow of the late Edward L. Sherman,
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, F. L.
Van Ness, No. 57 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, Friday, 10th
instant, at 2 p. m.
Relatives and friends are invited.

STRONG—At the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City, N. J.,
Thursday, November 9th, 1893, Demas Strong, of Brookley, N. V.

Thursday, November 9th, 1935, penns strong, or Probablyn, N. V.
Notice of funeral in to-merrow's papers.

TITUS—On the 8th instant, Phebe Ann, widow of David L. Titus, in the 8th year of her acc.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, James L.

Titus, 191 Leferts Place Brooklyn, Saturiay, the 11th instant, at half-past 2 o'clok.

Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

Special Notices.

has, on its merits, acquired unprecedented popularity throughout England and the United States as the finess table water procurable.—Adv.

throughout England and the United States as the finess table water procurable.—Adv.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending November 11 will close (pompity in all cases) at this office, as follows:

Owing to certain requirements of Postai Union Regulations, no supplementary mails will be made up on the Piers of the White Star, Cunard or Havre mail steamers between the 1st and 28th of November.

FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for Progreso, per s. s. Mexico (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Nowport, via Colon (letters for Costa Rica, via Limen, must be directed "per Newport"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Janusica and Jeremie, per s. s. Alvena (letters for Costa Rica, via Limen, must be directed "per Alvena"); at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Ethelred from Boston.

**SATURDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Havre; at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. La Gascome, via Gasco

Religions Notices.

Next Sunday three great meetings ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 11 a. m., 4 and 7:30. Metropolitan meetings, MR. YATMAN, Leader. Illustrations and music.